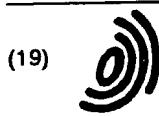


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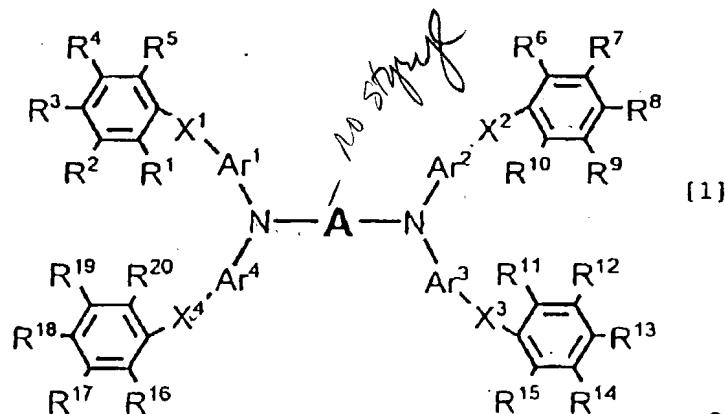
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(54) Light-emitting material for organo-electroluminescence device and organic
electroluminescence device

(57) A light-emitting material which serves to emit light having a high brightness and is almost free of deterioration
in light emission, and an organic EL device for which the light-emitting material is adapted, the material having the
formula (1)



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D scription

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a light-emitting material for an organo-electroluminescence ("EL" hereinafter) device for use as a flat light source or display, and to a light-emitting device having a high brightness.

Prior Art

10 An EL device using an organic substance is expected to have a great promise as a solid light-emitting inexpensive large-screen, full-color display device, and developments thereof are being made in many ways. Generally, an EL device is composed of a light-emitting layer and a pair of facing electrodes sandwiching the light-emitting layer. The light emission of an EL device is the following phenomenon. When an electric field is applied between the two electrodes, the cathode injects electrons into the light-emitting layer, and the anode injects holes into the light-emitting 15 layer. When the electrons recombine with the holes in the light-emitting layer, their energy level shifts back to a valence bond band to release energy as light.

As compared with inorganic EL devices, conventional organic EL devices require high voltage, and their light emission brightness and light emission efficiency are low. Further, conventional organic EL devices deteriorate in properties to a great extent, and no organic EL device has been put to practical use.

20 There has been recently proposed an organic EL device which is produced by laminating a thin film containing an organic compound having a fluorescent quantum effect of emitting light at a low voltage as low as less than 10 V, and it attracts attention (Appl. Phy. Lett., Vol. 51, page 913, 1987). The above organic EL device has a light-emitting layer containing a metal chelate complex and a hole-injecting layer containing an amine-based compound, and emits green 25 light having a high brightness. The above organic EL device achieves nearly practically usable performance, since it accomplishes a brightness of 1,000 cd/m² and a maximum light emission efficiency of 1.5 lm/W at a direct current voltage of 6 or 7V.

However, conventional organic EL devices including the above organic EL device are not yet satisfactory in brightness although these organic EL devices are improved in brightness to some extent. Further, they have a serious problem that their stability is insufficient in their continuous operation for a long period of time. That is because, for 30 example, a metal chelate complex such as a tris(8-hydroxyquinolinato)aluminum complex, or the like, is chemically unstable when an electric field is applied for light emission, is poor in adhesion to a cathode and extremely deteriorates in a short period of emission. For the above reasons, it is desired to develop a light-emitting material having an excellent light emission capacity and durability for developing an organic EL device which has a high light emission brightness and a high light emission efficiency and can perform a light emission in its continuous operation.

35 Summary of the Invention

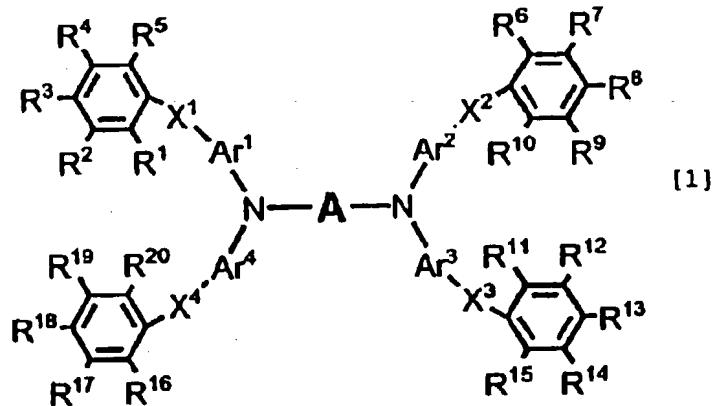
It is an object of the present invention to provide an organic EL device having a high light emission brightness and having excellent stability in the continuous operation.

40 The present inventors have made diligent studies for achieving the above object, and have found that an organic EL device having a light-emitting layer for which the material of any one of the formulae [1], [4] and [5] is adapted has a high light emission brightness and a high light emission efficiency and has excellent stability in the continuous operation. On the basis of the above finding, the present invention has been completed.

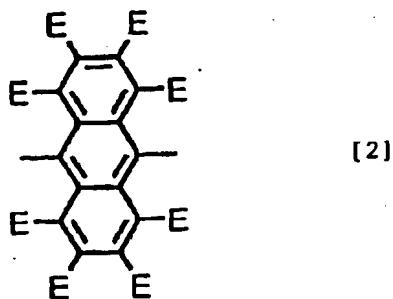
According to the present invention, there is provided a light-emitting material of the formula [1] for an organic EL 45 device,

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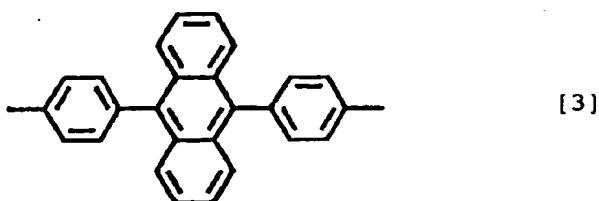
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wherein A is a substituted or non-substituted aromatic group, a substituted or non-substituted fused aromatic group (excluding a group of the formula [2] shown below), a substituted or non-substituted hetero-aromatic group, a substituted or non-substituted fused hetero-aromatic group or a divalent group (excluding a group of the formula [3] shown below) in which 2 to 10 identical or different groups out of the above groups are bonded to each other directly or through at least one of an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, a linear structural unit having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally containing a hetero-atom, or a non-aromatic ring structural unit, each of Ar¹ to Ar⁴ is independently a substituted or non-substituted aromatic group or a substituted or non-substituted fused aromatic group, each of X¹ to X⁴ is independently -O-, -S-, >C=O, >SO₂, -(C_xH_{2x})O-(C_yH_{2y})- (in which each of x and y is an integer of 0 to 20, while x + y = 0 in no case), a substituted or non-substituted alkylidene group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or non-substituted alkylene group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms or a substituted or non-substituted divalent alicyclic residue, and each of R¹ to R²⁰ is independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a substituted or non-substituted alkyl group, a substituted or non-substituted alkoxy group, a substituted or non-substituted aromatic group, a substituted or non-substituted hetero-aromatic group or a substituted or non-substituted amino group (provided that adjacent groups of R¹ to R⁶, R⁶ to R¹⁰, R¹¹ to R¹⁵, or R¹⁶ to R²⁰ may bond to each other to form a fresh ring).

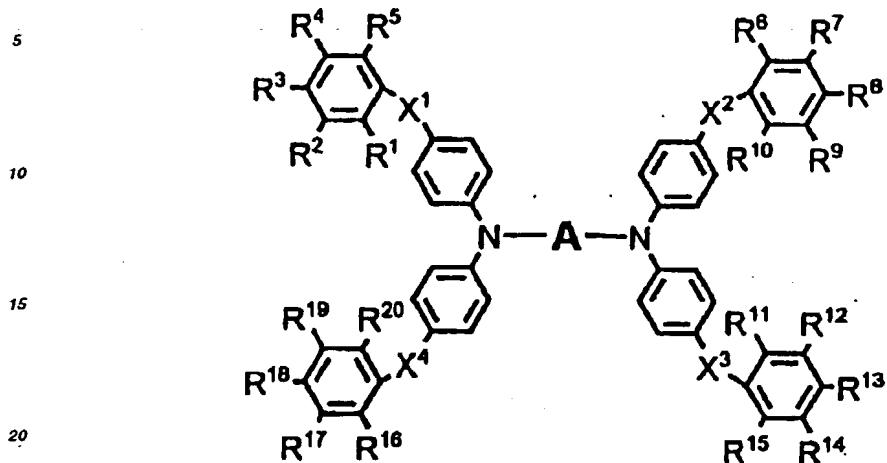


45 wherein E is a hydrogen atom or any adjacent two E's may bond to each other to form a fresh six-membered ring.



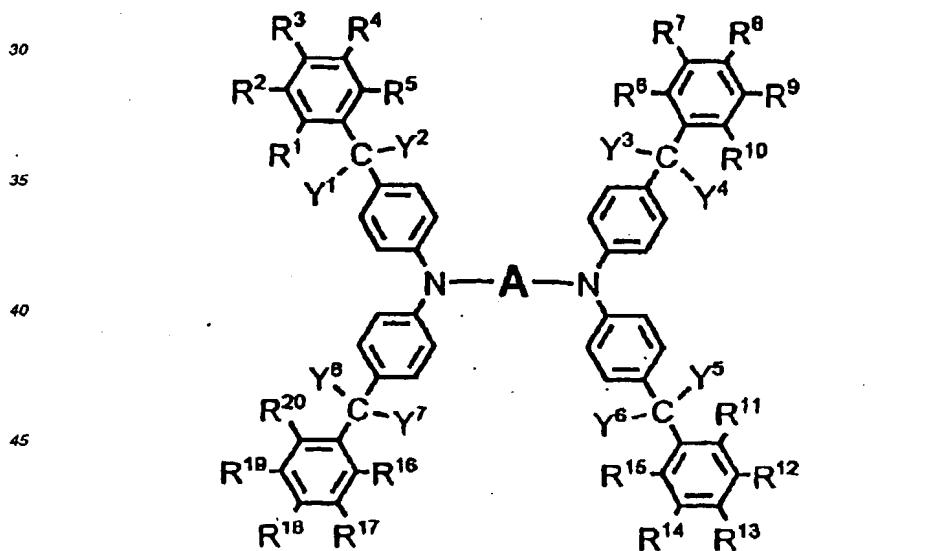
Further, according to the present invention, there is provided a light-emitting material of the formula [4] for an

organic EL device.



wherein A, X¹ to X⁴ and R¹ to R²⁰ are as defined above.

According to the present invention, further, there is provided a light-emitting material of the formula [5] for an organic EL device,



wherein A and R¹ to R²⁰ are as defined above, and each of Y¹ to Y⁸ is a substituted or non-substituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a substituted or non-substituted aromatic group having 6 to 16 carbon atoms (provided that groups of Y¹ and Y², Y³ and Y⁴, Y⁶ and Y⁸, or Y⁷ and Y⁸ may form a substituted or non-substituted alicyclic group having 5 to 7 carbon atoms).

Further, according to the present invention, there is provided an organic EL device comprising a light-emitting layer or a plurality of organic compound layers including the light-emitting layer and a pair of electrodes, the light-emitting layer or a plurality of the organic compound layers being sandwiched between a pair of the electrodes, wherein the light-emitting layer contains the above light-emitting material.

Detailed Description of the Invention

In the compounds of the formulae [1], [4] and [5] in the present invention, A is a substituted or non-substituted divalent aromatic group, a substituted or non-substituted divalent fused aromatic group, a substituted or non-substituted divalent hetero-aromatic group, a substituted or non-substituted divalent fused hetero-aromatic group or a divalent group in which 2 to 10 identical or different groups out of the above groups are bonded to each other directly or through an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, or a linear or non-aromatic structural unit containing a hetero-atom. Those sites of A which bond to nitrogen atoms have a ring structure each.

Specific examples of A include substituted or non-substituted divalent aromatic or fused aromatic group residues of benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, anthracene (excluding a case where 9- and 10-positions thereof bond), phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, naphthacene, perylene, azulene, fluorenone, anthraquinone, dibenzosuberone and tetracyanoquinodimethane, and divalent hetero-aromatic or fused-hetero-aromatic residues of furan, thiophene, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrone, oxazole, pyrazine, oxadiazole, triazole, thiadiazole, indole, quinoline, isoquinoline, carbazole, acridine, thioxanthone, coumarin, acridone, diphenylenesulfone, quinoxaline, benzothiazole, phenazine, phenanthroline, phenothiazine, quinacridone, flavanthrone and indanthrone. Further, A includes divalent residues having a structure in which at least 2 identical or different ring-structural units bond, such as divalent residues of biphenyl, terphenyl, binaphthyl, bi fluorenylidene, bipyridine, biquinoline, flavone, phenyltriazine, bisbenzothiazole, bithiophene, phenylbenzotriazole, phenylbenzimidazole, phenylacridine, bis(benzoazolyl)thiophene, bis(phenyloxazolyl)benzene, biphenylphenyloxadiazole, diphenylbenzoquinone, diphenylisobenzofuran, diphenylpyridine, stilbene, dibenzyl, diphenylmethane, bis(phenylisopropyl)benzene, diphenylfluorene, diphenylhexafluoropropane, dibenzyl naphthyl ketone, dibenzylidene cyclohexanone, distylylnaphthalene, (phenylethyl)benzyl naphthalene, diphenyl ether, methylidiphenylamine, benzophenone, phenylbenzoate, diphenyl urea, diphenyl sulfide, diphenyl sulfone, diphenoxypyrenyl, bis(phenoxyphenyl) sulfone, bis(phenoxyphenyl)propane, diphenoxybenzene, ethylene glycol diphenyl ether, neopentyl glycol diphenyl ether, dipicolylamine and dipyridylamine.

Table 1 shows specific examples of chemical structure of A in the light-emitting material of the present invention, although A shall not be limited thereto.

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Table 1

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)	Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-1)		(A-9)	
(A-2)		(A-10)	
(A-3)		(A-11)	
(A-4)		(A-12)	
(A-5)		(A-13)	
(A-6)		(A-14)	
(A-7)		(A-15)	
(A-8)			

Table 1 (continued)

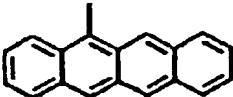
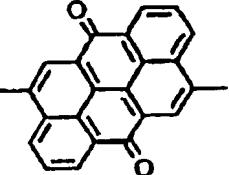
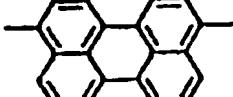
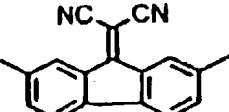
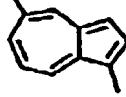
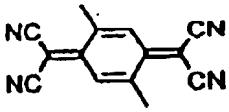
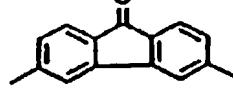
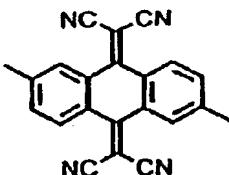
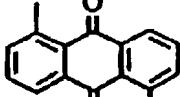
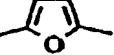
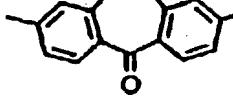
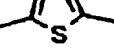
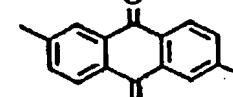
Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)	Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-16)		(A-23)	
(A-17)		(A-24)	
(A-18)		(A-25)	
(A-19)		(A-26)	
(A-20)		(A-27)	
(A-21)		(A-28)	
(A-22)		(A-29)	

Table 1 (continued)

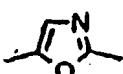
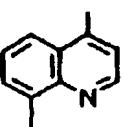
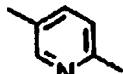
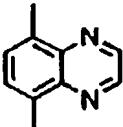
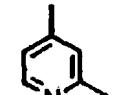
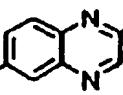
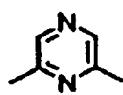
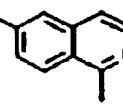
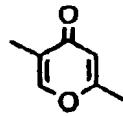
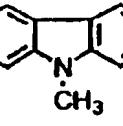
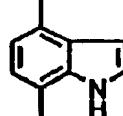
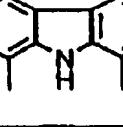
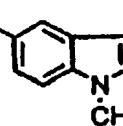
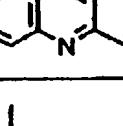
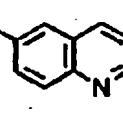
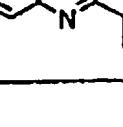
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(A-31)		(A-39)	
(A-32)		(A-40)	
(A-33)		(A-41)	
(A-34)		(A-42)	
(A-35)		(A-43)	
(A-36)		(A-44)	
(A-37)		(A-45)	

Table 1 (continued)

Divalent group (A-46)	Chemical structure (-A-)	Divalent group (A-54)	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-47)		(A-55)	
(A-48)		(A-56)	
(A-49)			
(A-50)		(A-57)	
(A-51)		(A-58)	
(A-52)		(A-59)	
(A-53)		(A-60)	

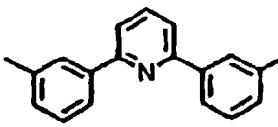
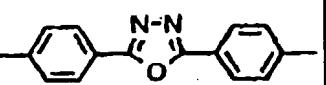
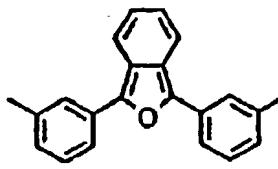
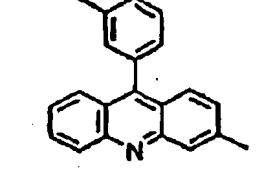
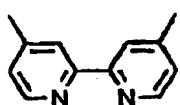
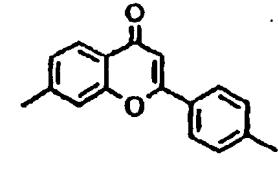
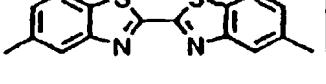
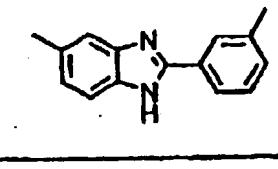
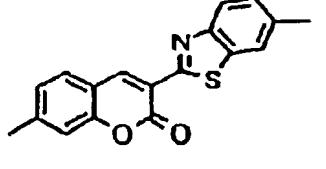
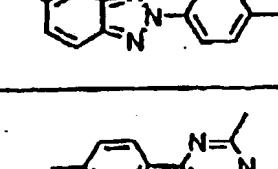
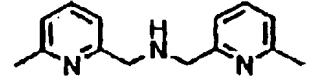
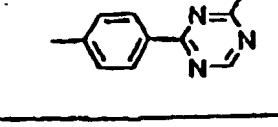
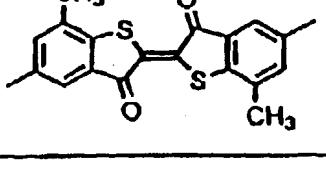
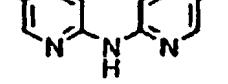
Tabl 1 (continued)

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)	Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
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(A-82)		(A-70)	
(A-83)		(A-71)	
(A-84)		(A-72)	
(A-85)		(A-73)	
(A-86)		(A-74)	
(A-87)			
(A-68)			

Table 1 (continued)

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)	Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-75)		(A-82)	
(A-76)		(A-83)	
(A-77)		(A-84)	
(A-78)		(A-85)	
(A-79)		(A-86)	
(A-80)		(A-87)	
(A-81)			

Table 1 (continued)

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)	Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-88)		(A-95)	
(A-89)		(A-96)	
(A-90)		(A-97)	
(A-91)		(A-98)	
(A-92)		(A-99)	
(A-93)		(A-100)	
(A-94)		(A-101)	
		(A-102)	

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Table 1 (continued)

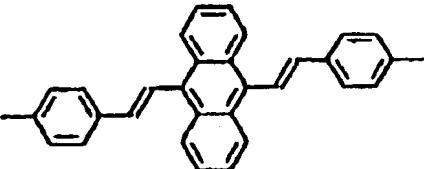
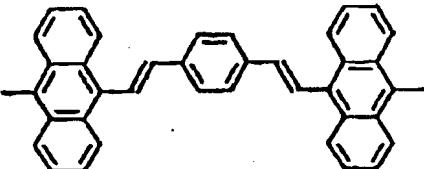
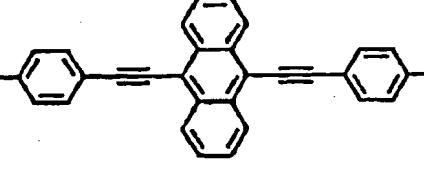
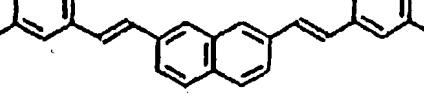
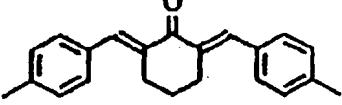
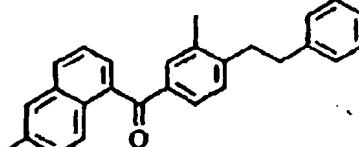
Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-103)	
(A-104)	
(A-105)	
(A-106)	
(A-107)	
(A-108)	

Table 1 (continued)

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-109)	
(A-110)	
(A-111)	
(A-112)	
(A-113)	
(A-114)	
(A-115)	
(A-116)	

Table 1 (continued)

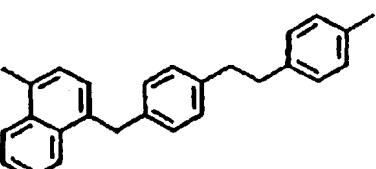
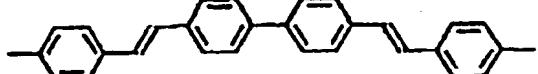
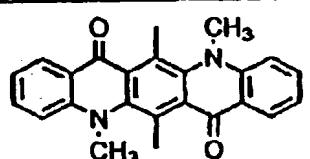
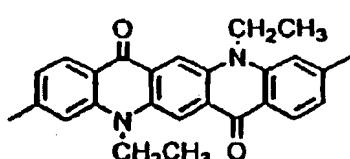
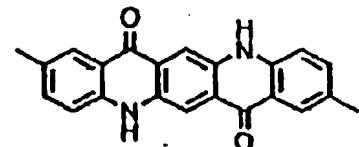
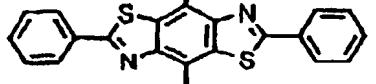
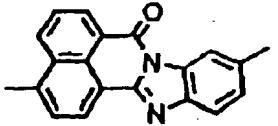
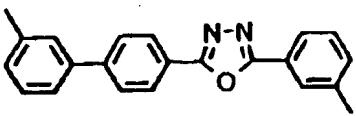
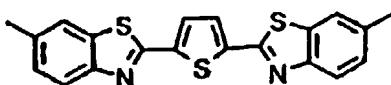
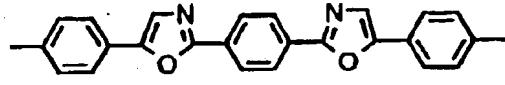
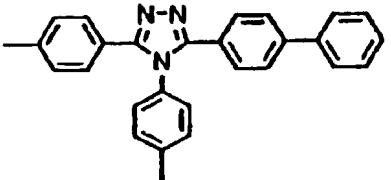
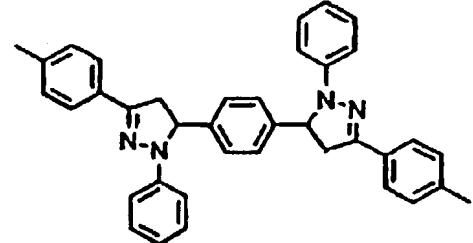
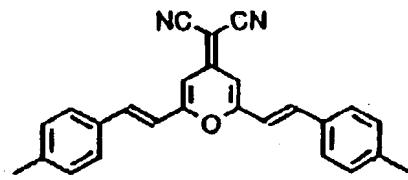
Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-117)	
(A-118)	
(A-119)	
(A-120)	
(A-121)	
(A-122)	
(A-123)	

Table 1 (continued)

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-124)	
(A-125)	
(A-126)	
(A-127)	
(A-128)	
(A-129)	

Table 1 (continu d)

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-130)	
(A-131)	
(A-132)	
(A-133)	
(A-134)	
(A-135)	

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Table 1 (continued)

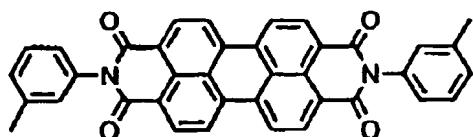
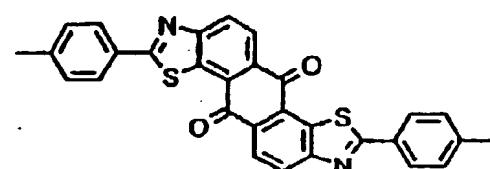
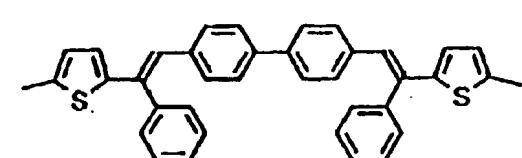
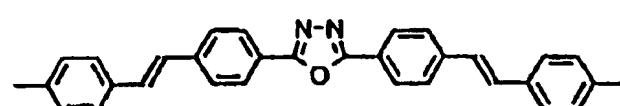
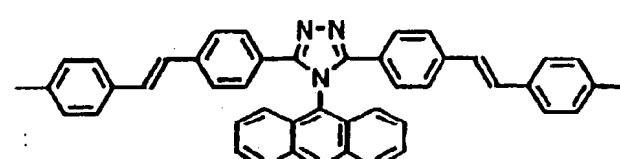
Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
5 10 15 (A-136)	
20 25 30 35 (A-137)	
30 35 40 45 50 55 (A-138)	
40 45 50 55 (A-139)	
45 50 55 (A-140)	

Table 1 (continued)

Divalent group	Chemical structure (-A-)
(A-109)	
(A-110)	
(A-111)	
(A-112)	
(A-113)	
(A-114)	
(A-115)	
(A-116)	

In the compound of the formula [1] in the present invention, each of Ar¹ to Ar⁴ is independently a substituted or

non-substituted divalent aromatic group or a substituted or non-substituted fused aromatic group.

Specific examples of Ar¹ to Ar⁴ include divalent residues of substituted or non-substituted aromatic groups or fused aromatic groups such as benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, naphthacene, perylene and azulene. In the compound of the formula [1], [4] or [5], each of R¹ to R²⁰ is independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a substituted or non-substituted alkyl group, a substituted or non-substituted alkoxy group, a substituted or non-substituted aryl group or a substituted or non-substituted amino group.

Specific examples of the substituent on A or Ar¹ to Ar⁴, or specific examples of R¹ to R²⁰, include halogen atoms such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, substituted or non-substituted alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, stearyl, 2-phenylisopropyl, trichloromethyl, trifluoromethyl, benzyl, α -phenoxybenzyl, α , α -dimethylbenzyl, α , α -methylphenylbenzyl, α , α -difluoromethylbenzyl, triphenylmethyl and α -benzyloxybenzyl, substituted or non-substituted alkoxy groups such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, n-butoxy, t-butoxy, n-octyloxy, t-octyloxy, 1,1,1-tetrafluoroethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy and octylphenoxy, substituted or non-substituted aryl groups such as phenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-ethylphenyl, biphenyl, 4-methylbiphenyl, 4-ethylbiphenyl, 4-cyclohexylbiphenyl, terphenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl, naphthyl, 5-methylnaphthyl, anthryl and pyrenyl, and substituted or non-substituted amino groups such as amino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, phenylmethyamino, diphenylamino, ditolylamino and dibenzylamino. Further, adjacent substituents may bond to each other to form a substituted or non-substituted cyclopentene, cyclohexene, phenyl, naphthalene, anthracene, pyrene, fluorene, furan, thiophene, pyrrol, oxazole, thiazole, imidazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrroline, pyrazoline, indole, quinoline, quinoxaline, xanthene, carbazole, acridine or phenanthroline ring.

In the compound of the formula [1] or [4] in the present invention, each of X¹ to X⁴ is independently -O-, -S-, >C=O, >SO₂, -(C_xH_{2x})-O-(C_yH_{2y})- (in which each of x and y is an integer of 0 to 20, while x + y = 0 in no case), a substituted or non-substituted alkylidene group having at least 2 carbon atoms, a substituted or non-substituted alkylene group having at least 2 carbon atoms or a substituted or non-substituted divalent alicyclic residue. In the compound of the formula [5] in the present invention, each of Y¹ to Y⁸ is a substituted or non-substituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a substituted or non-substituted aromatic group having 6 to 16 carbon atoms. Further, groups of Y¹ and Y², Y³ and Y⁴, Y⁵ and Y⁶, or Y⁷ and Y⁸ may form a substituted or non-substituted alicyclic group having 5 to 7 carbon atoms. Specific examples of the alkyl group and the aromatic group include those alkyl groups and aromatic groups specified with regard to the above R¹ to R²⁰. Further, the substituted or non-substituted alicyclic group which may be formed include cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 4-methylcyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.

The following Table 2 specifically shows typical examples of groups bonding to a nitrogen atom of the compound of the formula [1], [4] or [5] (e.g., portion of substituted or non-substituted benzene ring -Xⁿ-Arⁿ- in the formula [1]), while the present invention shall not be limited by these examples.

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Table 2

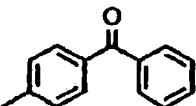
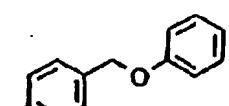
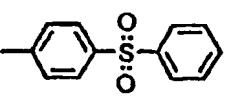
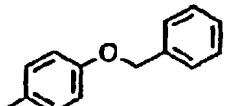
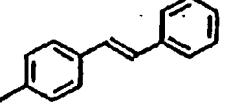
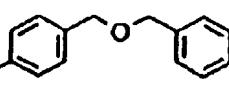
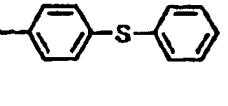
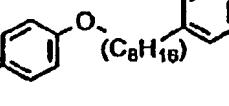
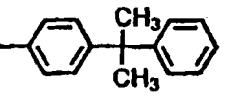
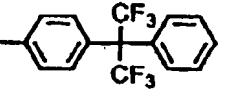
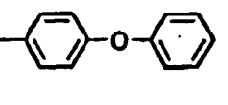
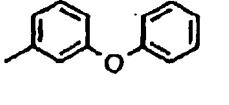
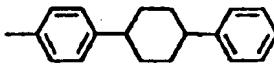
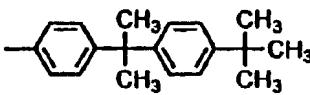
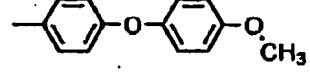
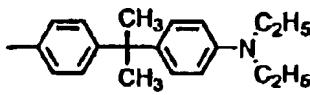
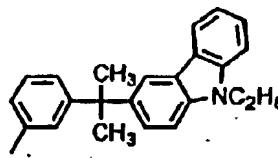
Mono-valent group	Chemical structure	Mono-valent group	Chemical structure
(B-1)		(B-7)	
(B-2)		(B-8)	
(B-3)		(B-9)	
(B-4)		(B-10)	
(B-5)		(B-11)	
(B-6)		(B-12)	

Table 2 (continued)

Mono-valent group	Chemical structure	Mono-valent group	Chemical structure
(B-13)		(B-19)	
(B-14)		(B-20)	
(B-15)		(B-21)	
(B-16)		(B-22)	
(B-17)		(B-23)	
(B-18)		(B-24)	

Table 2 (continued)

Mono-valent group	Chemical structure
(B-25)	
(B-26)	
(B-27)	
(B-28)	
(B-29)	
(B-30)	

5 The compounds of the present invention have a high glass transition point and a high melting point due to their bulky groups having a large molecular weight. Further, compounds in which adjacent groups of R¹ to R²⁰ together form an aromatic ring have a further increased glass transition point and a further increased melting point. Therefor , the compounds of the present invention have improved durability (heat resistance) against Joule's heat which is generated in an organic layer, between organic layers or between an organic layer and a metal electrode when electric field light emission is effected. When used as a light-emitting material in an organic EL device, the compounds of the present invention exhibit a high light emission brightness and is advantageous for continuous light emission for a long period of time.

10 In general, the compound of the formula [1], [4] or [5] in the present invention can be synthesized by the following method. A dihalide of a divalent residue corresponding to A in the general formula [1], [4] or [5], a secondary amine derivative having a structure in which a bond between a nitrogen atom and A in the general formula [1], [4] or [5] is replaced with hydrogen, potassium carbonate and a catalyst are allowed to react in a solvent, to form a compound of the formula [1], [4] or [5]. Some compounds can be synthesized by using a dicarbonyl compound having the structure of A in place of the dihalide having the structure of A. The above potassium carbonate may be replaced with sodium 15 carbonate, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide or aqueous ammonia. The catalyst can be selected from powdered copper, cuprous chloride, stannous chloride, pyridine, aluminum trichloride or titanium tetrachloride. The solvent is selected from benzene, toluene or xylene. The above synthesis method is one example, and the method of synthesizing the compounds of the present invention shall not be limited thereto.

15 The following Table 3 specifically shows typical examples of the light-emitting material of the present invention, while the present invention shall not be limited by these Examples.

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Table 3

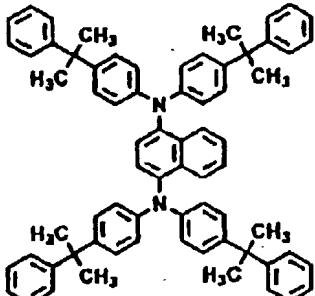
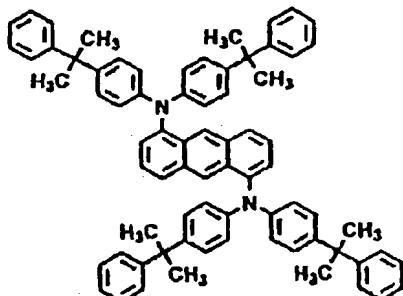
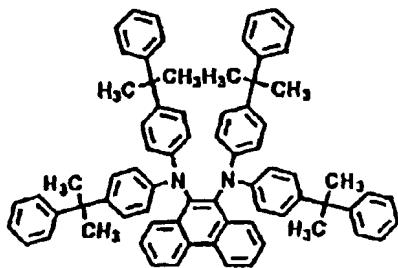
compound	Chemical structure 化学構造
化合物	化 学 構 造
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	

Table 3 (continued)

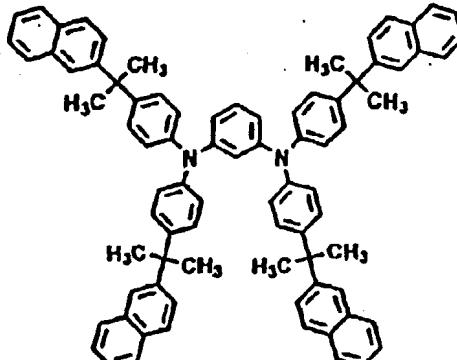
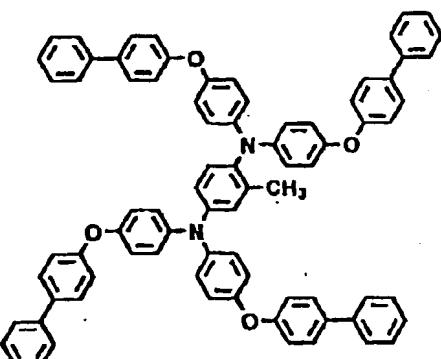
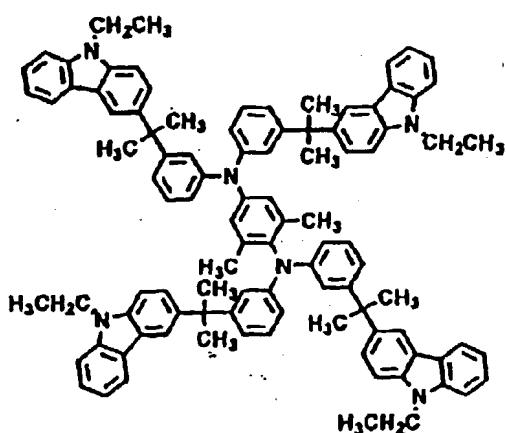
compound	Chemical structure
(7)	
(8)	
(9)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(10)	
(11)	
(12)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(13)	
(14)	
(15)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(16)	
(17)	
(18)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(19)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (19): A central 2,6-pyridinediyl group is linked via its nitrogen atoms to two 4,4'-biphenol groups.</p>
(20)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (20): A linear polyimide chain consisting of four repeat units, each containing a central 2,6-pyridinediyl group linked to two 4,4'-biphenol groups, with methyl groups at the 2 and 6 positions of the pyridine rings.</p>
(21)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (21): A central 2,6-pyridinediyl group linked to four 4,4'-biphenol groups via its nitrogen atoms.</p>

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(22)	
(23)	
(24)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(25)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (25): A central quinolinium cation with a methyl group on nitrogen is bonded to two 4-(4-phenylthio)phenyl groups.</p>
(26)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (26): A bis(4-phenylthio)phenyl group linked via an oxygen atom to a central sulfone group, which is further linked to another bis(4-phenylthio)phenyl group.</p>
(27)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (27): A central biphenyl group linked to four 4-(4-phenylthio)phenyl groups.</p>

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(28)	
(29)	
(30)	

Table 3 (continued)

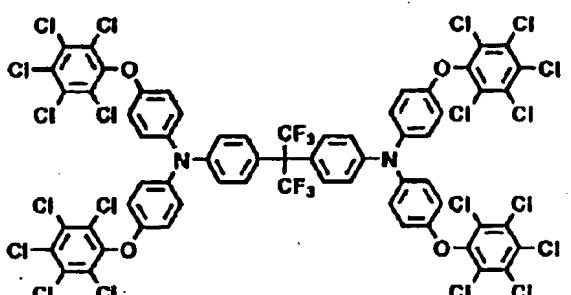
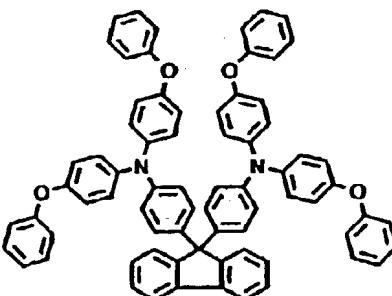
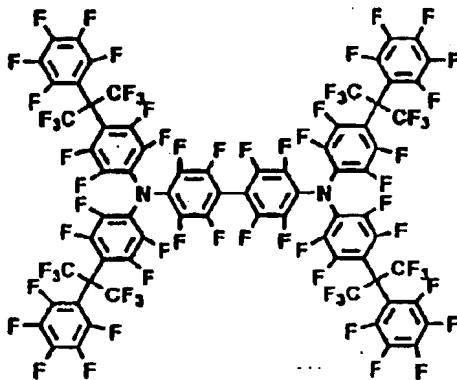
compound	Chemical structure
(31)	 <p>Detailed description: This chemical structure shows a central triphenylamine core. Three nitrogen atoms are each bonded to a phenyl group and a 4,4',4''-trichlorobiphenyl group. The biphenyl groups are connected to the central core via ether linkages.</p>
(32)	 <p>Detailed description: This chemical structure shows a central trisubstituted benzene ring. Three nitrogen atoms are each bonded to a phenyl group and a 4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl group. The phenoxy groups are connected to the central ring via ether linkages.</p>
(33)	 <p>Detailed description: This chemical structure shows a complex polypyridine-based molecule. It features a central pyridine ring with four nitrogen atoms, each bonded to a 4,4,4-trifluoromethylphenyl group. The phenyl groups are connected to the central ring via ether linkages.</p>

Table 3 (continued)

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compound	Chemical structure
(34)	
(35)	
(36)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(37)	
(38)	
(39)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(40)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (40): A central triphenylamine core ($N^{\bullet}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^{\bullet}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2)_2$) is linked via its nitrogen atom to four bis(4-phenylbenzyl)ethyl groups. Each group consists of a phenyl ring attached to a benzyl group ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^{\bullet}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$).</p>
(41)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (41): A central triphenylamine core ($N^{\bullet}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{Cl})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^{\bullet}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{Cl})_2)_2$) is linked via its nitrogen atom to four bis(4-chlorophenyl)ether groups.</p>
(42)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (42): A central triphenylamine core ($N^{\bullet}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^{\bullet}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_3)_2)_2$) is linked via its nitrogen atom to four bis(4-methoxyphenyl)ether groups.</p>

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(43)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (43): A central core consisting of a biphenyl group substituted at the 4 and 4' positions with two nitrogen atoms. Each nitrogen atom is further substituted with a biphenyl group, which is in turn substituted at the 4 and 4' positions with two methyl groups each.</p>
(44)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (44): A central core consisting of two naphthalene rings connected by a central carbon atom. Each naphthalene ring is substituted with two phenyl groups attached via oxygen atoms.</p>
(45)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (45): A central core consisting of two naphthalene rings connected by a central carbon atom. Each naphthalene ring is substituted with two phenyl groups attached via oxygen atoms. The structure also includes a central thiazole ring.</p>

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(46)	<p>The chemical structure of compound (46) shows a central nitrogen atom bonded to a triphenylaminium cation. This cation is substituted with two 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N,N-dimethylbenzyl groups.</p>
(47)	<p>The chemical structure of compound (47) depicts a ladder polymer. It features a central core with four phenyl rings. These rings are connected by alternating ether linkages (-O-Phenyl-O-) and amine linkages (-N-Phenyl-N-).</p>
(48)	<p>The chemical structure of compound (48) depicts a ladder polymer. It features a central core with four phenyl rings. These rings are connected by alternating vinylidene linkages (-CH=CH2-) and amine linkages (-N-Phenyl-N-).</p>

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(49)	
(50)	
(51)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(52)	
(53)	
(54)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(55)	
(56)	
(57)	

Table 3 (continued)

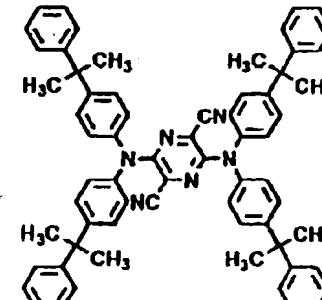
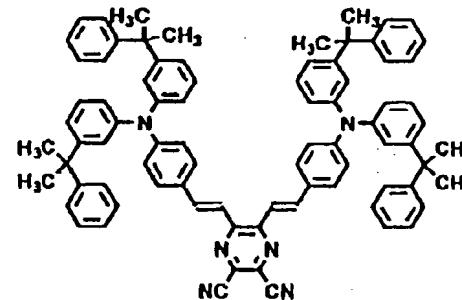
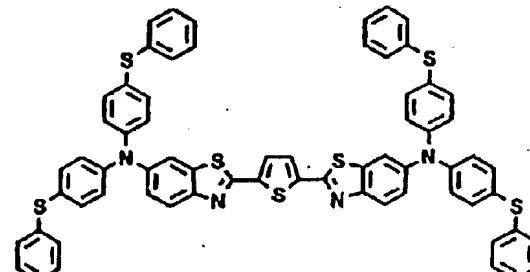
compound	Chemical structure
(58)	
(59)	
(60)	

Table 3 (continued)

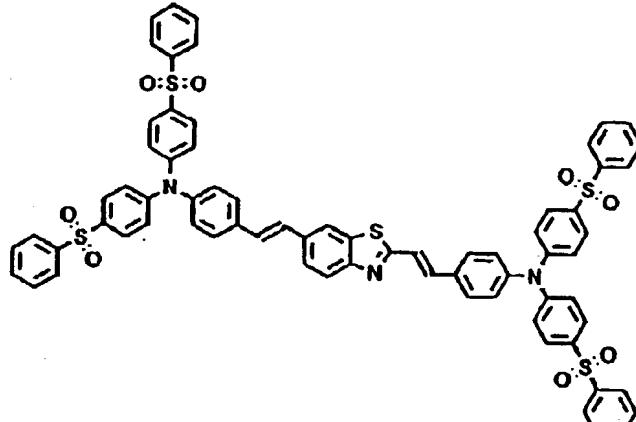
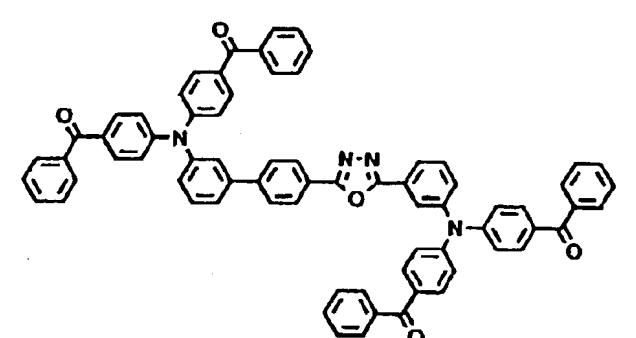
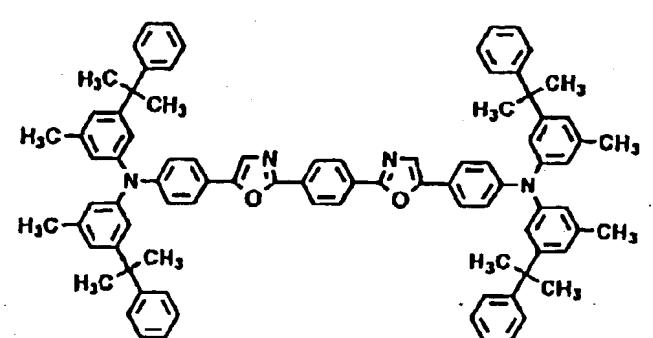
compound	Chemical structure
(61)	
(62)	
(63)	

Table 3 (continued)

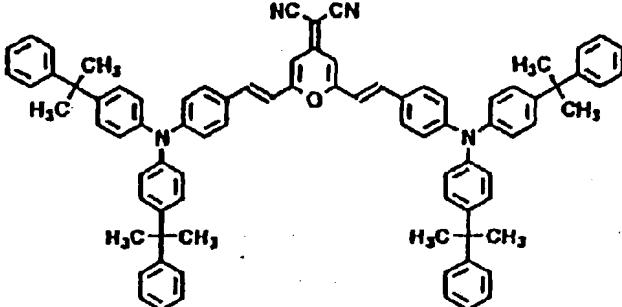
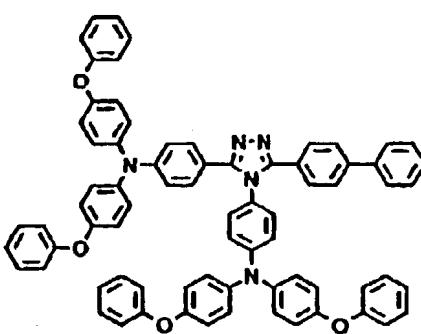
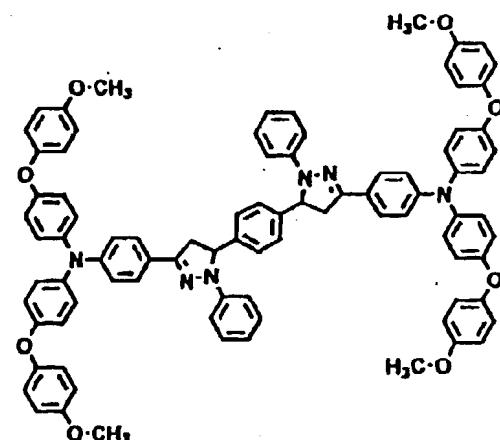
compound	Chemical structure
10 15 20	(64) 
25 30 35	(65) 
40 45 50 55	(66) 

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(67)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (67): A complex molecule featuring a central tricyclic core with two carbonyl groups. It is substituted with two naphthalene rings, each having a nitrogen atom bonded to a phenyl group and a 4-(4-phenylbutyl)phenyl group.</p>
(68)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (68): A molecule consisting of a central biphenyl unit linked via its para positions to two thiophene rings. Each thiophene ring is further substituted with a phenyl group and a 4-(4-phenylbutyl)phenyl group.</p>
(69)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (69): A molecule featuring a central azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN)-like core. It is flanked by two symmetrical units, each containing a biphenyl group attached to a phenyl ring, which is in turn attached to a 4-(4-phenylbutyl)phenyl group.</p>

Table 3 (continued)

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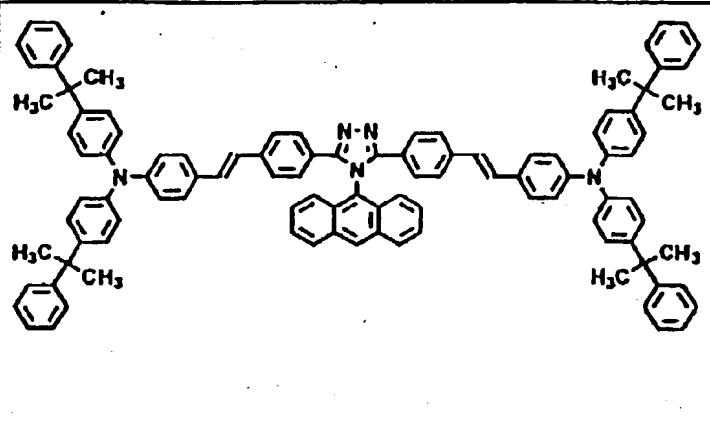
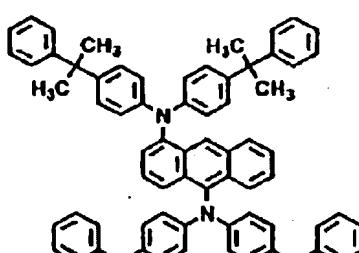
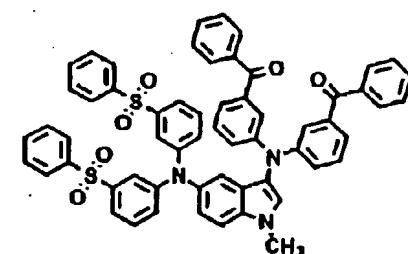
compound	Chemical structure
(70)	
(71)	
(72)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	<u>Chemical structure</u>
(73)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (73): A bis-indole derivative with two 2,2-bis(4-phenylphenyl)hexa-2,4-dienyl groups attached to the 3 and 3' positions of the indole rings.</p>
(74)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (74): A complex heterocyclic compound featuring a central pyrazole ring substituted with a 2,2-bis(4-phenylphenyl)hexa-2,4-dienyl group, a 4-methoxyphenyl group, and a 4-methoxyphenyl group.</p>
(75)	<p>Chemical structure of compound (75): A complex heterocyclic compound featuring a central pyridine ring substituted with four 2,2-bis(4-phenylphenyl)hexa-2,4-dienyl groups at the 2, 3, 4, and 5 positions.</p>

Table 3 (continued)

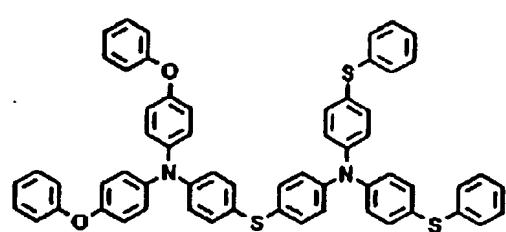
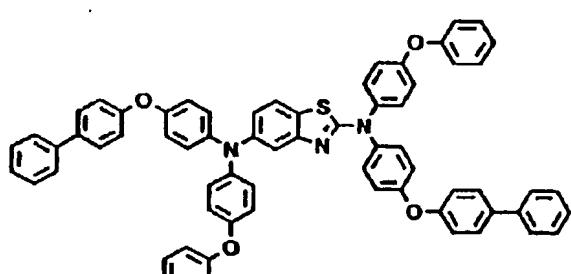
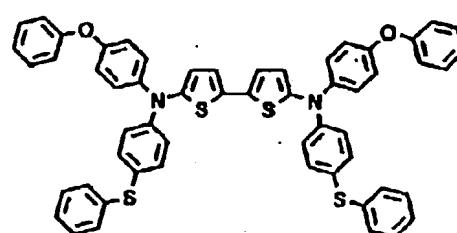
compound	Chemical structure
(70)	
(77)	
(78)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(79)	
(80)	
(81)	

Table 3 (continued)

compound	Chemical structure
(82)	
(83)	
(84)	

The light-emitting material of the present invention (compounds of the present invention) is a compound having intense fluorescence in a solid state, and is excellent in electric-field-applied light emission characteristic. Further, the light-emitting material of the present invention is excellent in the characteristic of injection of holes from a metal electrode and the property of transportation of holes, and it is also excellent in the characteristics of injection of electrons from a metal electrode and the property of transportation of electrons. It can be therefore effectively used as a light-emitting material, and further, it can be used in combination with other hole-transporting material, an electron-transporting material or a dopant without any problem.

An organic EL device is a device having a structure in which a mono- or multi-layered organic thin layer is formed between an anode and a cathode. In a mono-layered device, a light-emitting layer is formed between the anode and the cathode. The light-emitting layer contains a light-emitting material, and in addition thereto, it may contain a hole-injecting material for transporting holes injected from the anode to the light-emitting material, or an electron-injecting material for transporting electrons injected from the cathode to the light-emitting material. The light-emitting material of the present invention has a remarkably high light emission quantum efficiency, high capability of transporting holes and high capability of transporting electrons and can form a uniform thin film. The light-emitting layer can be therefore formed of the light-emitting material of the present invention alone. A multi-layered organic EL device has one of laminated-layer structures, for example, of (anode/hole-injecting zone/light-emitting layer/cathode), (anode/light-emitting layer/electron-injecting layer/zone) and (anode/hole-injecting zone/light-emitting layer/electron-injecting zone/cathode). The light-emitting material of the present invention (compounds of the present invention) can be used in a light-emitting layer due to its characteristic of high light emission, property of injecting holes, capability of transporting holes and property of injecting electrons and capability of transporting electrons.

In addition to the material of the present invention, the light-emitting layer may contain a known light-emitting material, a known dopant, a known hole-injecting material or a known electron-injecting material as required. In the organic EL device, a decrease in the brightness and life caused by quenching can be prevented by forming it as a multi-layered structure. The light-emitting material, a dopant, a hole-injecting material and an electron-injecting material may be used in combination as required. Further, a dopant can improve the light emission brightness and the light emission efficiency, and can attain the red or blue light emission. Further, each of the hole-injecting zone, the light-emitting layer and the electron-injecting zone may have the layer structure of at least two layers. In the hole-injecting zone in this case, a layer to which holes are injected from an electrode is called "hole-injecting layer", and a layer which receives holes from the hole-injecting layer and transports the holes to a light-emitting layer is called "hole-transporting layer". In the electron-injecting zone, a layer to which electrons are injected from an electrode is called "electron-injecting layer", and a layer which receives electrons from the electron-injecting layer and transports the electrons to a light-emitting layer is called "electron-transporting layer". These layers are selected and used depending upon factors such as the energy level and heat resistance of materials and adhesion to an organic layer or metal electrode.

The light-emitting material or the dopant which may be used in the light-emitting layer together with the light-emitting material of the present invention includes anthracene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, pyrene, tetracene, coronene, chrysene, fluorescein, perylene, phthaloperylene, naphthaloperylene, perinone, phthaoperinone, naphthaloperinone, diphenylbutadiene, tetraphenylbutadiene, coumarine, oxadiazole, aldazine, bisbenzoxazoline, bisstyryl, pyrazine, cyclopentadiene, quinoline metal complex, aminoquinoline metal complex, benzoquinoline metal complex, imine, diphenylethylene, vinyl anthracene, diaminocarbazole, pyran, thiopyran, polymethine, merocyanine, an imidazole-chelated oxynoid compound, quinacridone, rubrene, and fluorescent dyestuffs for a dyestuff laser or for brightening, although the above material shall not be limited to these.

The light-emitting material of the present invention and the above compound that can be used in a light-emitting layer may be used in any mixing ratio for forming a light-emitting layer. That is, the light-emitting material of the present invention may be a main component for forming a light-emitting layer, and it may be a doping material in other main material, depending upon a combination of the above compound with the light-emitting material of the present invention.

The hole-injecting material is selected from compounds which are capable of transporting holes, are capable of receiving holes from the anode, have an excellent effect of injecting holes to a light-emitting layer or a light-emitting material, prevent the movement of excitons generated in a light-emitting layer to an electron-injecting zone or an electron-injecting material and have the excellent capability of forming a thin film. Specific examples of the above hole-injecting material include a phthalocyanine derivative, a naphthalocyanine derivative, a porphyrin derivative, oxazole, oxadiazole, triazole, imidazole, imidazolone, imidazolthione, pyrazoline, pyrazolone, tetrahydroimidazole, oxazole, oxadiazole, hydrazone, acylhydrazone, polyaryalkane, stilbene, butadiene, benzidine type triphenylamine, styrylamine type triphenylamine, diamine type triphenylamine, derivatives of these, and polymer materials such as polyvinylcarbazole, polysilane and an electroconducting polymer. However, the hole-transporting material shall not be limited to the above materials.

In the organic EL device of the present invention, the hole-injecting material which is more effective is an aromatic tertiary amine derivative or a phthalocyanine derivative. Although not specially limited, specific examples of the tertiary amine derivative include triphenylamine, tritylamine, tolyldiphenylamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-(3-methylphenyl)-1,1-bi-

phenyl-4,4'-diamine, N,N,N',N'-tetra(4-methylphenyl)-1,1'-phenyl-4,4'-diamine, N,N,N',N'-tetra(4-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-di(methylphenyl)-N,N'-di(4-n-butylphenyl)phenanthrene-9,10-diamine, 4,4',4"-tris(3-methylphenyl)-N-phenylamino)triphenylamine, 1,1-bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)cyclohexane, and origomers or polymers having aromatic tertiary amine structures of these.

Although no specially limited, specific examples of the phthalocyanine (Pc) derivative include phthalocyanine derivatives or naphthalocyanine derivatives such as H₂Pc, CuPc, CoPc, NiPc, ZnPc, PdPc, FePc, MnPc, ClAPc, ClGaPc, ClInPc, ClSnPc, C12SiPc, (HO)AlPc, (HO)GaPc, VOPc, TiOPc, MoOPc, and GaPc-O-GaPc.

The electron-injecting material is a material which is capable of transporting electrons, receiving electrons from a cathode, injecting electrons into a light-emitting layer or light-emitting material, preventing excitons generated in the light-emitting layer from moving into a hole-injecting zone and forming a thin film. Although not specially limited, examples of the electron-injecting material include fluorenone, anthraquinodimethane, diphenoxquinone, thiopyran dioxide, oxazole, oxadiazole, triazole, imidazole, perylene tetra carboxylic acid, fluorenylidene methane, anthrone and derivatives of these. The hole-injecting material may be sensitivity-increased by incorporating an electron-accepting material, and the electron-injecting material may be sensitivity-increased by incorporating an electron-donating material.

In the organic EL device of the present invention, the electron-injecting material which is more effective is a metal complex compound or a nitrogen-containing five-membered derivative. Although not specially limited, specific examples of the metal complex compound include lithium 8-hydroxyquinolinolate, zinc bis(8-hydroxyquinolinolate), copper bis(8-hydroxyquinolinolate), manganese bis(8-hydroxyquinolinolate), aluminum tris(8-hydroxyquinolinolate), aluminum tris(2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinolinolate), gallium tris(8-hydroxyquinolinolate), beryllium bis(10-hydroxybenzo[h]quinolinolate), zinc bis(10-hydroxybenzo[h]quinolinolate), chlorogallium bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolate), gallium bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolate)(o-cresolate), aluminum bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolate)(1-naphtholate), gallium bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolate)(2-naphtholate), gallium bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolate)phenolate, zinc bis(o-(2-benzooxazolyl)phenolate), zinc bis(o-(2-benzothiazolyl)phenolate) and zinc bis(o-(2-benzotriazolyl)phenolate). The nitrogen-containing five-membered derivative is preferably an oxazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, or triazole derivative. Although not specially limited, specific examples of the above nitrogen-containing five-membered derivative include 2,5-bis(1-phenyl)-1,3,4-oxazole, 1,4-bis(2-(4-methyl-5-phenyloxazolyl)benzene, 2,5-bis(1-phenyl)-1,3,4-thiazole, 2,5-bis(1-phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole, 2-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)-5-(4"-biphenyl)1,3,4-oxadiazole, 2,5-bis(1-naphthyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole, 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyloxadiazolyl)]benzene, 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyloxadiazolyl)-4-tert-butylbenzene], 2-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)-5-(4"-biphenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole, 2,5-bis(1-naphthyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole, 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenylthiazolyl)]benzene, 2-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)-5-(4"-biphenyl)-1,3,4-triazole, 2,5-bis(1-naphthyl)-1,3,4-triazole and 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyltriazolyl)]benzene.

In the organic EL device of the present invention, the light-emitting layer may contain, in addition to the light-emitting material of the present invention, at least one of other light-emitting material, other dopant, other hole-injecting material and other electron-injecting material. For improving the organic EL device of the present invention in the stability against temperature, humidity and ambient atmosphere, a protective layer may be formed on the surface of the device, or the device as a whole may be sealed with a silicone oil, or the like.

The electrically conductive material used for the anode of the organic EL device is suitably selected from those materials having a work function of greater than 4 eV. The electrically conductive material includes carbon, aluminum, vanadium, iron, cobalt, nickel, tungsten, silver, gold, platinum, palladium, alloys of these, metal oxides such as tin oxide and indium oxide used for ITO substrates or NESA substrates, and organic electroconducting polymers such as polythiophene and polypyrrole.

The electrically conductive material used for the cathode is suitably selected from those having a work function of smaller than 4 eV. The electrically conductive material includes magnesium, calcium, tin, lead, titanium, yttrium, lithium, ruthenium, manganese, aluminum and alloys of these, while the electrically conductive material shall not be limited to these. Examples of the alloys include magnesium/silver, magnesium/indium and lithium/aluminum, while the alloys shall not be limited to these. Each of the anode and the cathode may have a layer structure formed of two layers or more as required.

For the effective light emission of the organic EL device, at least one of the electrodes is desirably sufficiently transparent in the light emission wavelength region of the device. Further, the substrate is desirably transparent as well. The transparent electrode is produced from the above electrically conductive material by a deposition method or a sputtering method such that a predetermined light transmittance is secured. The electrode on the light emission surface side preferably has a light transmittance of at least 10 %. The substrate is not specially limited so long as it has adequate mechanical and thermal strength and has transparency. For example, it is selected from glass substrates and substrates of transparent resins such as a polyethylene substrate; a polyethylene terephthalate substrate, a polycarbonate substrate and a polypropylene substrate.

In the organic EL device of the present invention, each layer can be formed by any one of dry film forming methods such as a vacuum deposition method, a sputtering method, a plasma method and an ion plating method and wet film forming methods such as a spin coating method, a dipping method and a flow coating method. The thickness of each layer is not specially limited, while each layer is required to have a proper thickness. When the layer thickness is too

large, inefficiently, a high voltage is required to achieve predetermined emission of light. When the layer thickness is too small, the layer is liable to have a pinhole, etc., so that sufficient light emission brightness is hard to obtain when an electric field is applied. Generally, the thickness of each layer is preferably in the range of from 5 nm to 10 µm, more preferably 10 nm to 0.2 µm.

5 In the wet film forming method, a material for forming an intended layer is dissolved or dispersed in a proper solvent such as ethanol, chloroform, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, and a thin film is formed from the solution or dispersion. The solvent shall not be limited to the above solvents. For improving the film formability and preventing the occurrence of pinholes in any layer, the above solution or dispersion for forming the layer may contain a proper resin and a proper additive. The resin that can be used includes insulating resins such as polystyrene, polycarbonate, polyarylate, poly-

10 ester, polyamide, polyurethane, polysulfone, polymethyl methacrylate, polymethyl acrylate and cellulose, copolymers of these, photoconductive resins such as poly-N-vinylcarbazole and polysilane, and electroconducting polymers such as polythiophene and polypyrrrole. The above additive includes an antioxidant, an ultraviolet absorbent and a plasticizer.

When the light-emitting material of the present invention is used in a light-emitting layer of an organic EL device, an organic EL device can be improved in organic EL device characteristics such as light emission efficiency and maximum light emission brightness. Further, the organic EL device of the present invention is remarkably stable against heat and electric current and gives a practically usable light emission brightness at a low actuation voltage. The deterioration which is a big problem of conventional devices can be remarkably decreased.

15 The organic EL device of the present invention has significant industrial values since it can be adapted for a flat panel display of an on-wall television set, a flat light-emitting device, a light source for a copying machine or a printer, a light source for a liquid crystal display or counter, a display signboard and a signal light.

20 The material of the present invention can be used in the fields of an organic EL device, an electrophotographic photoreceptor, a photoelectric converter, a solar cell, an image sensor, and the like.

Examples

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The present invention will be explained more in detail with reference to Examples hereinafter.

Example 1

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Compound (1) in Table 3 as a light-emitting material, 2,5-bis(1-naphthyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole and a polycarbonate resin (Panlite K-1300, supplied by Teijin Kasei) in a weight ratio of 5:3:2 were dissolved in tetrahydrofuran, and the solution was spin-coated on a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 100 nm. An electrode having a thickness of 150 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/indium alloy having a magnesium/indium mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. The device had the following light emission characteristics. The device showed blue light emission having a brightness of 90 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 1,500 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 0.50 lm/W.

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Example 2

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Compound (2) in Table 3 was vacuum-deposited on a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 100 nm. An electrode having a thickness of 100 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/silver alloy having a magnesium/silver mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. The light-emitting layer was formed by deposition under a vacuum of 10⁻⁶ Torr at a substrate temperature of room temperature. The device showed green light emission having a brightness of 260 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 800 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 0.60 lm/W.

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Example 3

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Compound (3) in Table 3 was dissolved in methylene chloride tetrahydrofuran, and the solution was spin-coated on a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 50 nm. Then, aluminum bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolate)(2-naphtholate) was vacuum-deposited to form an electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 10 nm, and an electrode having a thickness of 100 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/aluminum alloy having a magnesium/aluminum mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. The light-emitting layer and the electron-injecting layer were formed by deposition under a vacuum of 10⁻⁶ Torr at a substrate temperature of room temperature. The device showed bluish green light emission having a brightness of 200 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 12,000 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 1.2 lm/W.

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EP 0 866 110 A1

Example 4

Compound (2) in Table 3 was vacuum-deposited on a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 50 nm. Then, aluminum tris(8-hydroxyquinolate) was vacuum-deposited to form an electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 10 nm and an electrode having a thickness of 100 nm was formed thereon from an aluminum/lithium alloy having an aluminum/lithium mixing ratio of 50/1, to obtain an organic EL device. A hole-injecting layer and the light-emitting layer were formed by deposition under a vacuum of 10^{-6} Torr at a substrate temperature of room temperature. The device showed green light emission having a brightness of about 150 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 9,000 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 1.1 lm/W.

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Examples 5 to 83

One of hole-injecting materials (H-1) to (H-6) in Table 4 was vacuum-deposited on a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode, to form a hole-injecting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. Then, one of light-emitting materials in Table 3 was vacuum-deposited to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. Further, one of electron-injecting materials (E-1) to (E-6) in Table 4 was vacuum-deposited to form an electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. An electrode having a thickness of 150 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/silver alloy having a magnesium/silver mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. Each layer was formed under a vacuum of 10^{-6} Torr at a substrate temperature of room temperature. Table 5 shows the materials used for producing the organic EL device and the light emission characteristics. All the organic EL devices obtained in these Examples showed high brightness characteristics, or a maximum brightness of at least 5,000 (cd/m²).

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Table 4

compound	Chemical structure
(H-1)	<p>Chemical structure of compound H-1: A central biphenyl group is linked via its para positions to two N-phenyl-N-4-phenylmethylamino groups.</p>
(H-2)	<p>Chemical structure of compound H-2: A central biphenyl group is linked via its para positions to two N-(naphthalen-1-yl)-N-4-phenylmethylamino groups.</p>
(H-3)	<p>Chemical structure of compound H-3: A central cyclohexane ring is substituted with two 4-phenyl-N-phenylmethylamino groups at the 1 and 4 positions.</p>

Table 4 (continued)

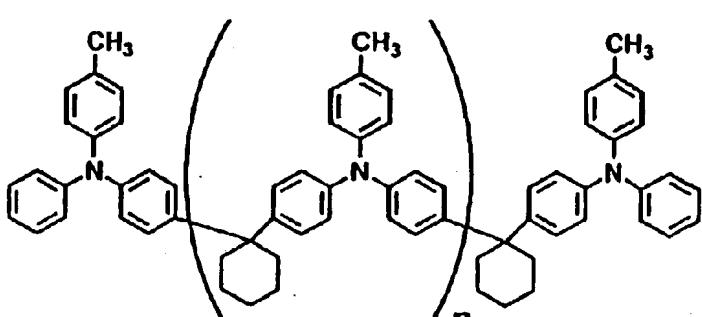
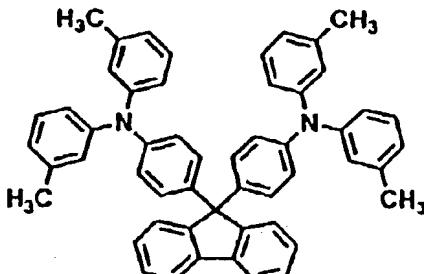
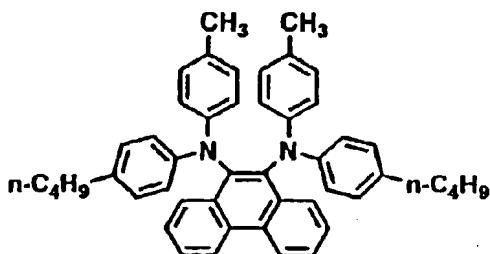
compound	Chemical structure
(H-4)	 <p style="text-align: center;">$n = 2 \sim 6$</p>
(H-5)	
(H-6)	

Table 4 (continued)

Compound	Chemical structure	Compound	Chemical structure
10 (E-1)		15 (E-4)	
20			
25 (E-2)		30 (E-5)	
35			
40			
45 (E-3)		50 (E-6)	
55			

EP 0 866 110 A1

Table 5

Ex.	Hole-injecting material (Table 4)	Light-emitting material (Table 3)	Electron-injecting material (Table 4)	Light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission efficiency (1m/W)
5	(H-1)	(6)	(E-2)	280	29,800	2.2
10	(H-2)	(7)	(E-3)	550	24,300	3.9
15	(H-3)	(8)	(E-1)	230	27,500	2.7
20	(H-4)	(9)	(E-5)	540	21,200	3.3
25	(H-5)	(10)	(E-6)	370	12,600	1.4
30	(H-6)	(11)	(E-4)	420	49,000	2.5
35	(H-3)	(12)	(E-2)	360	45,700	4.6
40	(H-4)	(13)	(E-3)	330	38,500	4.8
45	(H-1)	(14)	(E-5)	460	31,900	2.7
50	(H-5)	(15)	(E-4)	390	30,300	3.2
55	(H-4)	(16)	(E-5)	310	15,600	2.8
60	(H-6)	(17)	(E-5)	760	7,000	1.8
65	(H-3)	(18)	(E-6)	710	26,800	2.2
70	(H-2)	(19)	(E-5)	350	9,200	2.3
75	(H-6)	(20)	(E-2)	600	40,400	4.4
80	(H-3)	(21)	(E-2)	560	17,400	3.5
85	(H-6)	(22)	(E-4)	400	9,200	1.9
90	(H-1)	(23)	(E-1)	310	34,900	3.1
95	(H-6)	(24)	(E-2)	720	50,300	5.7
100	(H-5)	(25)	(E-1)	400	40,300	5.4
105	(H-5)	(26)	(E-5)	550	54,200	4.6
110	(H-2)	(27)	(E-6)	780	28,300	2.9
115	(H-3)	(28)	(E-6)	300	25,000	2.4
120	(H-4)	(29)	(E-6)	230	50,600	4.7
125	(H-4)	(30)	(E-5)	380	41,500	4.1
130	(H-4)	(31)	(E-4)	330	47,500	3.3
135	(H-1)	(32)	(E-5)	790	17,800	2.3
140	(H-4)	(33)	(E-4)	350	6,600	1.6
145	(H-6)	(34)	(E-5)	330	33,300	3.5
150	(H-4)	(35)	(E-3)	600	39,900	3.5
155	(H-6)	(36)	(E-2)	540	31,100	3.6
160	(H-5)	(37)	(E-6)	560	25,900	2.4
165	(H-6)	(38)	(E-5)	680	28,500	2.7
170	(H-1)	(39)	(E-6)	500	43,400	2.7
175	(H-5)	(40)	(E-3)	730	24,900	2.3

EP 0 866 110 A1

Table 5 (continued)

Ex.	Hole-injecting material (Table 4)	Light-emitting material (Table 3)	Electron-injecting material (Table 4)	Light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission efficiency (lm/W)
40	(H-1)	(41)	(E-2)	320	19,600	2.6
41	(H-6)	(42)	(E-4)	770	45,200	4.7
42	(H-5)	(43)	(E-5)	400	35,100	2.9
43	(H-2)	(44)	(E-1)	730	26,100	2.2
44	(H-1)	(45)	(E-4)	550	41,800	4.8
45	(H-2)	(46)	(E-4)	440	29,900	2.9
46	(H-3)	(47)	(E-4)	290	9,700	1.6
47	(H-6)	(48)	(E-4)	270	8,100	2.4
48	(H-5)	(49)	(E-6)	690	15,000	1.0
49	(H-2)	(50)	(E-5)	330	48,600	5.1
50	(H-3)	(51)	(E-6)	490	57,300	6.1
51	(H-6)	(52)	(E-5)	280	52,800	5.6
52	(H-2)	(53)	(E-2)	290	41,000	5.4
53	(H-5)	(54)	(E-3)	790	30,900	2.5
54	(H-3)	(55)	(E-4)	440	47,800	3.9
55	(H-3)	(56)	(E-6)	280	47,600	4.6
56	(H-4)	(57)	(E-2)	760	15,600	1.4
57	(H-1)	(58)	(E-2)	700	19,000	1.7
58	(H-4)	(59)	(E-6)	660	14,600	1.8
59	(H-3)	(60)	(E-4)	420	31,700	3.7
60	(H-3)	(61)	(E-5)	560	48,900	4.3
61	(H-2)	(62)	(E-6)	600	44,800	5.2
62	(H-4)	(63)	(E-4)	270	39,200	3.7
63	(H-5)	(64)	(E-2)	330	20,700	1.6
64	(H-6)	(65)	(E-1)	690	7,600	1.9
65	(H-6)	(66)	(E-3)	390	9,800	1.6
66	(H-5)	(67)	(E-1)	770	9,200	1.7
67	(H-4)	(68)	(E-5)	660	9,200	1.3
68	(H-2)	(69)	(E-6)	700	21,000	2.7
69	(H-4)	(70)	(E-4)	210	34,100	4.6
70	(H-5)	(71)	(E-3)	630	47,300	4.4
71	(H-6)	(72)	(E-3)	660	29,300	3.5
72	(H-5)	(73)	(E-4)	510	41,400	5.1
73	(H-1)	(74)	(E-2)	690	18,400	1.4
74	(H-5)	(75)	(E-3)	370	8,200	1.9
75	(H-4)	(76)	(E-2)	570	22,500	1.6

Table 5 (continued)

Ex.	Hole-injecting material (Table 4)	Light-emitting material (Table 3)	Electron-injecting material (Table 4)	Light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission efficiency (lm/W)
76	(H-1)	(77)	(E-4)	720	39,500	4.2
77	(H-5)	(78)	(E-5)	710	10,300	1.6
78	(H-2)	(79)	(E-6)	780	8,900	1.2
79	(H-5)	(80)	(E-3)	250	21,000	2.5
80	(H-4)	(81)	(E-6)	320	20,500	1.8
81	(H-2)	(82)	(E-2)	310	30,200	3.7
82	(H-4)	(83)	(E-1)	230	36,600	3.9
83	(H-1)	(84)	(E-1)	580	35,900	3.4

Ex. = Example, Light emission brightness = value at a direct current of 5 V

Example 84

On a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode, 4,4',4"-tris(N-(3-methylphenyl)-N-phenylamino)triphenylamine was vacuum-deposited to form a first hole-injecting layer having a thickness of 25 nm. Further, a hole-injecting material (H-1) was vacuum-deposited to form a second hole-injecting layer having a thickness of 5 nm. Then, Compound (2) as a light-emitting material was vacuum-deposited to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 20 nm. Further, an electron-injecting material (E-1) was vacuum-deposited to form an electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. Then, an electrode having a thickness of 150 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/silver alloy having an magnesium/silver mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. The device showed green light emission having a brightness of 650 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 35,000 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 3.6 lm/W.

Example 85

On a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode, 4,4',4"-tris(N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino)triphenylamine was vacuum-deposited to form a first hole-injecting layer having a thickness of 25 nm. Further, a hole-injecting material (H-2) was vacuum-deposited to form a second hole-injecting layer having a thickness of 5 nm. Then, Compound (3) as a light-emitting material was vacuum-deposited to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 20 nm. Further, an electron-injecting material (E-5) was vacuum-deposited to form an electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. Then, an electrode having a thickness of 150 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/silver alloy having an magnesium/silver mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. The device showed bluish green light emission having a brightness of 710 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 29,000 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 2.7 lm/W.

Example 86

A hole-injecting material (H-5) was vacuum-deposited on a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode to form a hole-injecting layer having a thickness of 20 nm. Then, Compound (4) as a light-emitting material was vacuum-deposited to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 20 nm. Further, an electron-injecting material (E-2) was vacuum-deposited to form a first electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 20 nm. Then, an electron-injecting material (E-5) was vacuum-deposited to form a second electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 10 nm, and an electrode having a thickness of 150 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/silver alloy having an magnesium/silver mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. The device showed orange light emission having a brightness of 120 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 15,000 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 3.2 lm/W.

EP 0 866 110 A1

Examples 87 - 90

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 5 except that the light-emitting layer was replaced with a 30 nm thick light-emitting layer formed by vacuum-depositing Compound (5) in Table 3 and one of Compounds (D-1) to (D-7) in Table 6 in a weight ratio of 100:1. Table 7 shows light emission characteristics of the so-obtained devices. All the organic EL devices obtained in these Examples showed high brightness characteristics, or a maximum brightness of at least 20,000 (cd/m²), and gave intended light emission colors.

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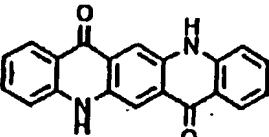
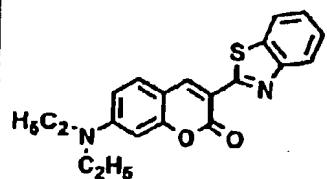
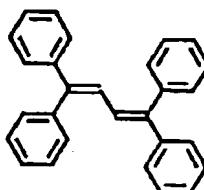
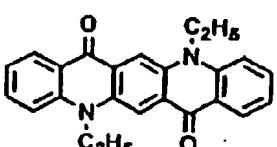
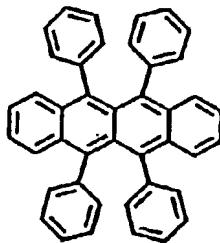
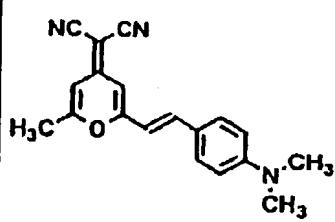
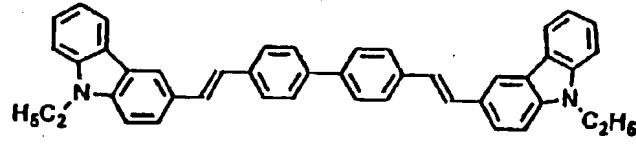
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Table 6

5 Compo- und	Chemical structure	10 Compo- und	Chemical structure
10 (D-1)		15 (D-4)	
20 (D-2)		25 (D-5)	
30 (D-3)		35 (D-6)	
40 (D-7)		45	

Examples 90 - 94

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 5 except that the light-emitting layer was replaced with a 30 nm thick light-emitting layer formed by vacuum-depositing Compound (27) in Table 3 and one of Compounds (D-1) to (D-7) in Table 6 in a weight ratio of 100:1. Table 7 shows light emission characteristics of the so-obtained devices. All the organic EL devices obtained in these Examples showed high brightness characteristics, or a maximum brightness of at least 20,000 (cd/m²), and gave intended light emission colors.

Example 95

A hole-injecting material (H-2) was vacuum-deposited on a cleaned glass substrate with an ITO electrode to form a hole-injecting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. Then, 4,4'-bis(β,β-diphenylvinyl)biphenyl and a light-emitting material (1) in Table 3 for a light-emitting layer were vacuum-deposited in a weight ratio of 100:5 to form a light-emitting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. Further, an electron-injecting material (E-3) was vacuum-deposited to form an electron-injecting layer having a thickness of 30 nm. Then, an electrode having a thickness of 150 nm was formed thereon from a magnesium/silver alloy having a magnesium/silver mixing ratio of 10/1, to obtain an organic EL device. The device showed blue light emission having a brightness of 480 (cd/m²) at a direct current voltage of 5 V, a maximum brightness of 28,000 (cd/m²) and a light emission efficiency of 3.1 lm/W.

Examples 96 - 108

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 95 except that the light-emitting layer was replaced with a 30 nm thick light-emitting layer formed by vacuum-depositing aluminum tris(8-hydroxyquinolate) and one of the light-emitting materials in Table 3 in a weight ratio of 100:3. Table 7 shows light emission characteristics of the so-obtained devices. All the organic EL devices obtained in these Examples showed high brightness characteristics, or a maximum brightness of at least 20,000 (cd/m²).

Table 7

Ex.	Compound (Table 3 or 6)	Light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission efficiency (lm/W)
87	(D-1)	720	78,400	8.1
88	(D-2)	310	53,700	4.5
89	(D-3)	250	39,800	4.8
90	(D-4)	830	37,100	3.9
91	(D-5)	260	55,200	5.2
92	(D-6)	480	29,200	2.3
93	(D-7)	800	37,800	3.8
94	(D-3)	810	27,700	2.4
96	(2)	390	58,000	6.2
97	(4)	250	29,600	3.4
98	(14)	220	61,800	5.1
99	(15)	160	54,400	3.7
100	(23)	240	46,700	3.8
101	(36)	870	55,200	5.9
102	(41)	560	26,500	4.1
103	(54)	830	35,300	3.9
104	(55)	870	59,200	6.7
105	(58)	210	24,500	2.1
106	(64)	640	23,800	3.1

Table 7 (continued)

Ex.	Compound (Table 3 or 6)	Light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission brightness (cd/m ²)	Maximum light emission efficiency (1mW)
107	(67)	660	20,700	1.9
108	(79)	550	25,700	2.7

Light emission brightness = value at a direct current of 5 V

The organic EL devices obtained in Examples of the present invention showed a light emission brightness of at least 5,000 (cd/m²) and achieved a high light emission efficiency. When the organic EL devices obtained in the above Examples were allowed to continuously emit light at 3 (mA/cm²), all the organic EL devices stably emitted light for more than 1,000 hours, and almost no dark spots were observed. Since the light-emitting materials of the present invention had a very high fluorescence quantum efficiency, the organic EL devices using the light-emitting materials achieved light emission with a high brightness in a low electric current applied region, and when the light-emitting layer used a doping material in addition to the compound of the formula [1], [4] or [5], the organic EL devices were improved in maximum light emission brightness and maximum light emission efficiency. Further, by adding a doping material having a different fluorescent color to the light-emitting material of the present invention, there were obtained light-emitting devices having a different light emission color.

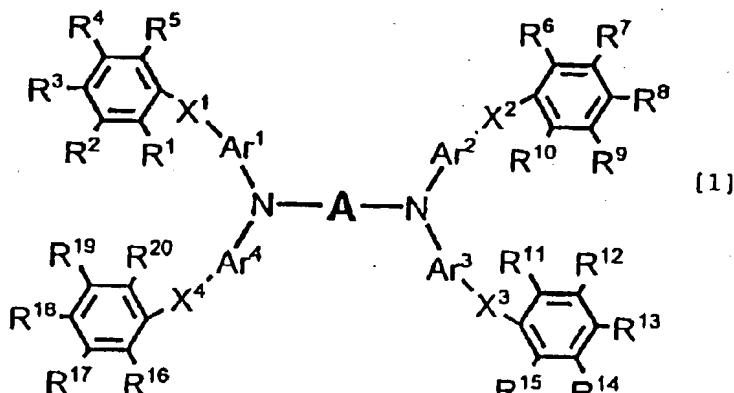
The organic EL device of the present invention accomplishes improvements in light emission efficiency and light emission brightness and a longer device life, and does not impose any limitations on a light-emitting material, a dopant, a hole-injecting material, an electron-injecting material, a sensitizer, a resin and an electrode material used in combination and the method of producing the device.

The organic EL device using the material of the present invention as a light-emitting material achieves light emission having a high brightness with a high light emission efficiency and a longer life as compared with conventional devices. According to the light-emitting material of the present invention and the organic EL device of the present invention, there can be achieved an organic EL device having a high brightness, a high light emission efficiency and a long life.

In the present specification, unless otherwise provided, an alkyl group and an alkoxy group typically have up to 18 carbon atoms. An aromatic or a heteroaromatic group typically has 6 to 16 carbon atoms. A substituted amino group is typically substituted by one or two said alkyl, alkoxy or aromatic groups. An alicyclic residue typically has 5 to 7 carbon atoms. A said cyclic moiety can be, for example, a cycloalkene moiety having up to 6 carbon atoms or a said alicyclic, aromatic or heteroaromatic moiety.

Claims

1. A compound of the formula [1] suitable for use in an organic electroluminescence device,

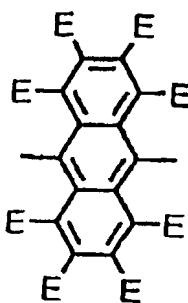


wherein:

EP 0 866 110 A1

- A, which can be substituted or non-substituted, is a divalent fused or non fused aromatic group, a hetero-aromatic fused or non fused divalent group, or a divalent group in which from 2 to 10 said divalent aromatic or hetero-aromatic divalent groups, which can be the same or different, are bonded to each other directly or through at least one of an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, a linear structural unit having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally containing a heteroatom, or a non-aromatic ring structural unit;
- each of Ar¹ to Ar⁴ is independently a substituted or non-substituted fused or non fused aromatic group;
- each of X¹ to X⁴ is independently -O-, -S-, >C=O, >SO₂, -(C_xH_{2x})-O-(C_yH_{2y})- (in which x and y each independently represent an integer of 0 to 20, while x + y = O in no case), a substituted or non-substituted alkylidene group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or non-substituted alkylene group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms or a substituted or non-substituted divalent alicyclic residue; and
- each of R¹ to R²⁰ is independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a substituted or non-substituted alkyl group, a substituted or non-substituted alkoxy group, a substituted or non-substituted aromatic group, a substituted or non-substituted hetero-aromatic group or a substituted or non-substituted amino group, or two adjacent groups of R¹ to R⁵, R⁶ to R¹⁰, R¹¹ to R¹⁵ and/or R¹⁶ to R²⁰, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a cyclic moiety,

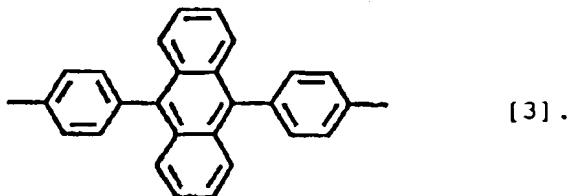
provided that A is not a group of formula [2] or [3]



[2]

wherein E is a hydrogen atom or any adjacent two E's may bond to each other to form a six-membered ring.

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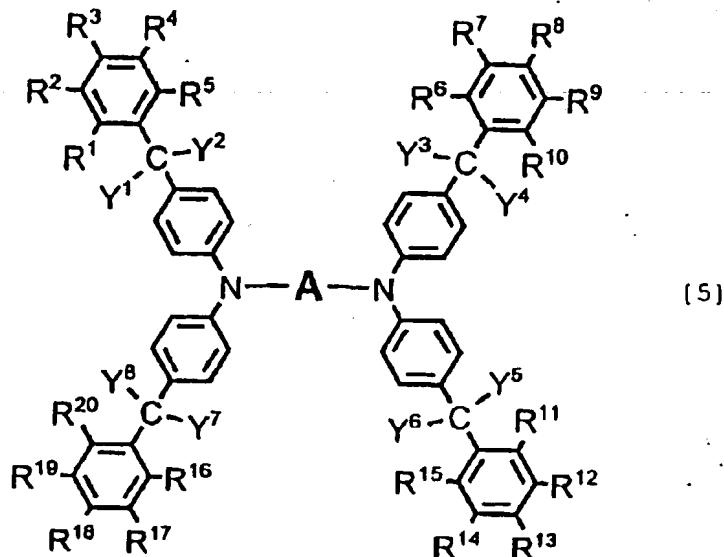


[3].

- 45 2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein each of Ar¹ to Ar⁴ represent a 1,4 divalent phenyl moiety.
- 3. A compound of formula [5] suitable for use in an organic electroluminescence device,

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25 wherein A and R¹ to R²⁰ are as defined above, and each of Y¹ to Y⁸ is a substituted or non-substituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a substituted or non-substituted aromatic group having 6 to 16 carbon atoms, or Y¹ and Y², Y³ and Y⁴, Y⁵ and Y⁶ or Y⁷ and Y⁸, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a substituted or non-substituted alicyclic group having 5 to 7 carbon atoms.

30 4. Use of a compound according to any one of the preceding claims as a light emitting material, a hole injecting material, a hole transporting material, an electron injecting material or an electron transporting material in an organic electroluminescence device.

35 5. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3 in an electrophotographic photoreceptor, a photoelectric converter, a solar cell or an image sensor.

40 6. An organic electroluminescence device comprising an anode and a cathode and, therebetween, a light-emitting layer or a plurality of organic compound layers including the light-emitting layer wherein the light-emitting layer contains a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3.

45 7. A device according to claim 6 wherein the light-emitting layer further comprises a hole-injecting or electron-injecting material.

50 8. A device according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the light-emitting layer does not contain a light-emitting, hole-injecting or electron injecting material which is not a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

55 9. A device according to any one of claims 6 to 8 further comprising:

- a hole injecting layer between the anode and the light-emitting layer; and/or
- an electron injecting layer between the cathode and the light-emitting layer.

10. A television set, a light-emitting device, a light source for a copying machine or printer, a light source for a liquid crystal display or counter, a display signboard or a signal light containing an electroluminescence device according to any one of claims 6 to 9.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 30 1986

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 704 (C-1146), 22 December 1993 & JP 05 239455 A (RICOH CO LTD), 17 September 1993, * abstract; examples 9,10 *	1-10	C09K11/06 H05B33/14 G03G5/06 C07C211/54
X	EP 0 666 298 A (TDK CORP) 9 August 1995 * examples II-8,II-16 * * examples III-15,IV-7 * * examples VI-7 *	1,2,4-10	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 096, no. 006, 28 June 1996 & JP 08 053397 A (TOYO INK MFG CO LTD), 27 February 1996, * abstract; example 9 *	1-10	
P,A	EP 0 786 926 A (TOYO INK MFG CO) 30 July 1997 * page 2, line 1 - page 3, line 25; examples 23-40 *	1-10	
A	STICKLEY K R ET AL: "Cation Radicals of 1,3,5-Tris(diarylarnino)benzenes" TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, vol. 36, no. 10, 6 March 1995, page 1585-1588 XP004028538 * example 2D *	1-3	C09K H05B C07C G03G
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 097, no. 002, 28 February 1997 & JP 08 259937 A (TOYO INK MFG CO LTD), 8 October 1996, * abstract; example 17 *	1-10	
		-/-	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	24 June 1998	Shade, M	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons S : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 30 1986

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
A	<p>EP 0 757 035 A (MITA INDUSTRIAL CO LTD) 5 February 1997 * the whole document *</p> <p>-----</p>	1-10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	24 June 1998	Shade, M	
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